The Pyongyang Times

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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Communist Party of Ecuador

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Communist Party of Ecuador

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on May 24 the delegation of the Communist Party of Ecuador on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Pedro Antonio Saad, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Ecuador; and members of the delegation Comrade Rene Mauge, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPE Central Committee; and Comrade Hernan Acevedo, Member of the CPE Central Committee and Secretary of the Loja Provincial Committee of the CPE.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade Kim Gil Hyon, Vice-Director of the International Department of the WPK Central Committee; were present.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, had a talk with the guests in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a dinner in honour of the delegation.

The dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Credentials from the First Swedish Ambassador to Korea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on May 24 a letter of credence from Arne Bjorn Berg, the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to the DPRK.

Attending the credentials ceremony were Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry.

After receiving the letter of credence Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, had a talk with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received a message from Salvador Allende, President of the Republic of Chile, supporting the resolution of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly on terminating foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea for the purpose of accelerating her independent and peaceful reunification. The message reads:

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His Excellency KIM IL SUNG

President

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang

I reassure you that my Government sympathizes with Your Excellency's view based on justice, sovereignty and democratic principles concerning the points of the resolution of the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly on terminating foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea for the purpose of accelerating her independent and peaceful reunification.

The Chilean people and Government know well of the efforts made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country and help toward consolidation of world peace, and express support to and solidarity with this lofty cause conforming to the aspirations of all the peoples of the world who love peace and social progress.

Salvador Allende
President
Republic of Chile

Santiago de Chile, May 11, 1973

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TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message of congratulations from Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, on the admission of the DPRK to the World Health Organization.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in reply to his telegram of condolence on the death of the foreign minister and diplomatic officials of the PDRY in a sudden accident.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Ahidjo Ahidjo**, President of the United Republic of Cameroon, on the occasion of the national day of the URC, and a message of greetings to **William Gopallawa**, President of the Republic of Sri Lanka, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Sri Lanka.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Yasser Arafat**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestine People."

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the victory of the May revolution in the Sudan, a message of greetings to **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the United Republic of Cameroon, on the occasion of the national day of the URC, and a message of greetings to **William Gopallawa**, President of the Republic of Sri Lanka, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Sri Lanka.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Hector Campora** on the latter's assumption of office as President of the Republic of Argentina.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent messages to Party and government leaders of various countries in reply to their messages warmly congratulating him on his election as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In his replies the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed deep thanks to them for their warm congratulations extended on his election as President of the DPRK and wished them yet greater success in their future work.

Danish and Icelandic Governments Decide to Recognize DPRK

More and more countries give recognition to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as its authority and prestige rise ever higher thanks to the independent and principled foreign policy of our Party.

According to a report from Copenhagen, on May 21 the Government of Denmark decided to recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On the same day, the Government of Iceland decided to recognize the DPRK, it was reported from Reykjavik.

"KIM IL SUNG: Biography"

Published in Foreign Countries

According to a report from Islamabad, the National Publishing House in Pakistan has recently put out the English edition of "Kim Il Sung: Biography" (Vol. I), the glorious and brilliant biography of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The first volume of "Kim Il Sung: Biography" has been issued in Hindi by the All India-Korea Friendship Association of late, a report from New Delhi said.

Recently the publishing house of Italy "Calendario Del Populo" has brought out in Italian the second and third volumes of "Kim Il Sung: Biography," it was reported from Milan.

Carried on the opening pages of the translations of the biography is the portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The recent issue of **Al Sara**, the newspaper of the Arab Republic of Yemen, printed the first part of "Kim Il Sung: Biography" (Vol. I), carrying the portrait of the leader, according to a report from **Sana**.

Foreign Minister Ho Dam Sends Message of Thanks to Foreign Ministers of Countries Which Supported Admission of DPRK to WHO

Foreign Minister Ho Dam sent a message of thanks on May 22 to the foreign ministers of the countries which co-sponsored the resolution on admitting our country to the World Health Organization and of the countries which supported it, upon the admission of our country to the WHO by an overwhelming majority at its 26th session.

The message said:

I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, express deep thanks to your Government for the brisk activities your delegate displayed in support of the admission of the DPRK to the WHO at its 26th general meeting.

The sincere efforts devoted by your Government in support of the admission of our Republic to the WHO vividly indicate the good relations existing between our two countries and give a great inspiration to our people.

The admission of the DPRK to the WHO, one of the United Nations specialized agencies, with the support and approval of the overwhelming majority of the member states makes an important contribution to further heightening the international position of our Republic, creating a favourable climate for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, developing the relations of friendship and cooperation among peoples and maintaining and consolidating world peace.

The Government of our Republic will make sustained efforts to develop the friendly relations with all the peaceloving countries of the world on the principles of reciprocity, equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and will always fulfil honestly the duty it assumed as a member state of the international organization.

Believing that your Government will perform brisk activities in the international arena in the future, too, in support of our people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you new success in your noble work.

Support to DPRK's Tireless Efforts for Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Letter of DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to Parliaments and Governments of All Countries of the World Supported

Chairman of DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Receives Reply from Chairman of Grand People's Hural of MPR

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a reply from D. Tsevegmid, Chairman of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, supporting and welcoming the letter sent by the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The reply said:

I acknowledge the receipt of the letter dated April 6, 1973, of the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The Mongolian People's Republic, as a peace-loving socialist country in Asia, has deep interest in defending a durable peace and security in this continent. That is why the Mongolian people express deep understanding and sympathy with the just struggle of the fraternal Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their country.

The reasonable proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to maintain peace and security in Korea and reunify their country peacefully on a democratic basis in conformity with the fundamental interests and national desire of the entire Korean people enjoy the warm support of our country.

The Mongolian public circles regard it as a result of the active efforts and positive steps of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the initial talks between the official delegates of the north and south of Korea have been realized and contacts and dialogue between the two sides are in progress.

We consider that the peaceful policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for reunifying their country independently on a democratic basis, for example, proposals on the discontinuation of the reinforcement of armed forces and arms race, reduction of armed forces of both sides and conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and south of Korea and the just demand for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", would be a good basis for solving the Korean question in the interest of the entire Korean people and in the interest of defending peace and security in the Far East.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I have the honour to reassure you that the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic and the entire Mongolian people invariably support the resolute demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea be brought to an end and a possibility given to the entire Korean people to shape their destiny by themselves.

The Mongolian people are convinced that the just struggle of the fraternal Korean people who enjoy the internationalist support of the peoples of the countries of the socialist community and all the progressive forces of the world and are united with them will be crowned with victory.

SPA Chairman Receives Reply from Chairman of HPR National Assembly

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a reply from Antal Apro, Chairman of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, which supported and welcomed the letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world sent by the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The reply said:

It was with pleasure that I received the letter dated April 6, 1973, informing us of the proposals and steps of the fraternal Democratic People's Republic of Korea for creating a favourable circumstance for reunification in a peaceful and democratic way on the Korean peninsula.

From the first day the Hungarian people expressed fraternal support and comradely solidarity for the acceleration of a fair solution of the Korean question in the interests of the Korean people.

I take this opportunity, too, to assure you esteemed Comrade Chairman that the National Assembly and working people of the Hungarian People's Republic will as always support the proposals advanced by the socialist DPRK for easing the tension in the Korean peninsula and will make efforts to help realize the proposals by every possible means.

I assure you that our National Assembly and people welcome and support the proposals for creating a favourable circumstance for the peaceful reunification of Korea, which were adopted at the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the already published constructive proposals.

I believe that the DPRK has gained great political and moral strength by consistently maintaining the position of peaceful reunification supported by the Korean people, the socialist countries and all the progressive and democratic countries of the world.

The success of the north-south talks for the solution of the question of Korea's reunification which is being delayed from over 20 years ago, as pointed out by Comrade Chairman in the letter, depends on the realization of the constructive proposals advanced by the DPRK.

I agree on the point that the discontinuation of the arms race, withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea, mutual reduction of the armed forces, dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south are a guarantee for the successful progress of the talks.

I express once again the solidarity of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire Hungarian people with the just demand of the Korean people for eliminating the interference of the imperialists in the internal affairs of Korea.

Guinean Government Issues Statement in Support of Letter of DPRK Supreme People's Assembly

The Government of the Republic of Guinea made public on May 22 a statement supporting the letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, according to a report from Conakry.

The statement said:

Having been informed of the new proposals set forth by the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the problem of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and having realized the need to reach a fair solution of this problem, the Government of the Republic of Guinea expresses the firm solidarity of the Guinean people and the Guinean Democratic Party, their popular vanguard Party, with the Korean people and the Workers' Party of Korea and extends support to the tireless efforts continuously exerted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to seek means and ways for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Government of the Republic of Guinea highly appraises the realistic political steps taken by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the solution of the Korean problem and considers that the five-point proposal put forth by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea correctly reflects the noble and legitimate desire of the entire Korean people to reunify the country and free themselves from all manner of outside interference.

The Government of the Republic of Guinea appeals to all the progressive countries and all the justice- and freedom-loving forces to render support to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the historic struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Statement of Somali Foreign Ministry in Support of Letter of DPRK Supreme People's Assembly

The Foreign Ministry of the Somali Democratic Republic made public on May 15 a statement supporting the letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, according to a report from Mogadiscio.

The statement said:

Expressing solidarity with the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for accomplishing the reunification of the country, the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic declares that the following steps should be taken:

1. The "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" should be dissolved.
2. Foreign troops should be withdrawn from south Korea.
3. The south Korean side should accept the five-point proposal for reunification put forth by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the recent talks between the north and south of Korea.

DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Receives Letter from Executive Committee of PLO

The Supreme People's Assembly received a letter from the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization supporting and welcoming the letter sent by the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The letter said:

We firmly believe that the Korean people convinced of the justness of their cause will certainly attain national reunification reflecting their will. The Palestine Liberation Organization thinks that the victory won on one front of the common struggle against world imperialism is helpful to victory on the other front.

We Arab people of Palestine waging a fierce struggle against imperialism, Zionism and their supporters in the Arab land harden our resolution to carry on the revolution till final victory, following the example of the struggle of the heroic Korean people, its experience and successes. The Palestine Liberation Organization takes this opportunity to pay once again its regards, wishing still greater victory to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the friendly Korean people.

(Continued on Page 2)

Lofty Revolutionary Comradeship Exemplified by the Great Leader

Communist revolutionary comradeship personally exemplified and brilliantly embodied and displayed in full by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the whole course of our protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle constitutes the unbreakable bond of genuine revolutionary unity among the revolutionaries and Communists and a firm guarantee for all victories.

Revolutionary comradeship forms the basis for revolutionary unity. The firmness of this unity is guaranteed by a solid unity in ideology and will based on the bonds of comradeship.

The one common ideology and will underlying the revolutionary comradeship of the Communists are the revolutionary thinking and revolutionary will of the great leader of the working class. For our Party members and working people the bedrock of comradely unity and revolutionary unity is the revolutionary thinking, the *Juche* idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The revolutionary idea of our Party is the *Juche* idea of the leader, and the monolithic ideological system of our Party is the *Juche* ideological system.

The establishment of the monolithic *Juche* ideological system ensures complete, permanent and firm unity of our Party and our revolutionary ranks in ideology, will and action.

The unity and cohesion of our Party and our people rallied close around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung represents the genuine comradely unity and unshakable revolutionary unity thoroughly based on the monolithic ideological system, the *Juche* ideological system.

Revolutionary comradeship implies the loftiest love and true communist love for man.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Love of comrades is the loftiest love that makes one carry the revolutionary struggle to the end by consolidating ideology and achieving revolutionary unity through mutual stimulation, encouragement and struggle."

Revolutionary comradeship is the highest form of love based on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary world outlook and communist morality. It is the loftiest love which can be possessed only by those who share sweets and bitters, life and death, with each other through thick and thin on the road of revolution.

For the Communists, the revolution and comrades, the revolutionary struggle and comradeship are closely integrated into one. The revolutionaries can carry out the revolution to the end only amid the great paternal love of the leader and amid love of comrades which is brought into full play under the influence of the leader's love.

Socio-political life is more valuable than physical life to the revolutionaries.

A revolutionary is given physical life by his parents and grows physically under their love. But his political life, a more valuable life, is moulded in the course of arming himself with the revolutionary thinking of the leader and following the road of revolutionary struggle indicated by the leader.

Revolutionary comradeship is based on the community of lofty ideal, goal and aspiration to accomplish the sacred revolutionary cause of freedom and liberation of the oppressed and exploited working people and to build up a socialist and communist society where the exploitation of man by man, class and social inequality are abolished and where man enjoys a truly independent and happy life.

It is a steadfast love in which are integrated the revolutionary stand and proletarian class determination to remain infinitely faithful to the leader and fight to the end for the revolutionary cause. This love is not a simple affection. It is the most noble love based on the revolutionary principle and proletarian class consciousness and combined with the revolutionary demands.

Comradeship, the affection of comrades united and rallied as one on the basis of the revolutionary thinking of the leader, is indeed the most valuable revolutionary cradle that brings up people to be ardent revolutionaries, trains them and equips them with a resolute idea, staunch revolutionary fortitude and the traits of a Communist, with which to get over all hardships and danger and unswervingly follow the road of revolution.

Revolutionary comradeship gives to the revolutionaries the most important and valuable thing that cannot be given by the pure love of people.

For the revolutionaries, revolutionary comradeship is the most precious love that cannot be changed for anything and the lofty ideological and mental trait that they must always hold dear and carry forward.

Revolutionary comradeship established in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is the most brilliant model for comradely love and a fine paragon which should be followed down through generations.

Proceeding from his immortal *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung considered revolutionary comradeship and revolutionary unity to be a firm guarantee for all victories from the first days of his revolutionary activities. He deeply cared for and loved the revolutionary soldiers and people and strengthened the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks into an invincible one.

Steering the arduous revolutionary war to victory, he personally undertook any risk and overcame the crises in the revolution in the van for the sake of the revolution and gave the first consideration to his men amid a hail of bullets to save them from danger.

He shared the sorrows and bitters of his soldiers and showed them a deep love warmer than that of their real parents.

In the whole course of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he always found himself among his soldiers and people and, firmly trusting them, pushed his way through many-fold difficulties that cropped up on the road of revolution. And the people had fought vigorously, marching along the road of victory indicated by the leader with a firm confidence in victory and looking up to him as the lodestar for liberation from the darkness covered with the unheard-of barbarous tyranny of Japanese imperialism.

Indeed, the revolutionary love shown by the leader for the members of the People's Revolutionary Army was a great love. This could be given only by him as he is possessed of the lofty communist virtues along with the great revolutionary thinking and outstanding leadership. His fatherly love was warmer and deeper than the love of their real parents and brothers.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, following the example of the revolutionary love set by the leader, brought into full play the beautiful trait of comradely love. They were undaunted like a lion to the enemies and never hesitated in face of any danger and sacrifice for the sake of their comrades and took difficult and arduous tasks upon themselves.

The revolutionary comradeship fully exhibited in the ranks of the People's Revolutionary Army by following the great example of the revolutionary love shown by the leader in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the invincible revolutionary unity based on it are the most precious, irreplaceable revolutionary wealth in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of our Party and our people.

The brilliant tradition of the revolutionary comradeship exemplified by the leader in person and its great example have become a firm guarantee for firmly rallying our revolutionary ranks with one ideology and one will and achieving great victory and successes in the revolution and construction.

Our people have deeply realized through their experience how valuable the unity and cohesion based on the revolutionary comradeship established by him are.

Today our people take it as a noble virtue to highly display the lofty and beautiful trait of revolutionary comradeship and this fine trait is prevailing in the whole Party, the whole army and the whole society.

They fight on, rallied close around the leader with one mind and one will and with firm confidence in the common ideal and goal.

The Leader of the People

"It Is Most Delightful for Me to Be with You"

On March 15, 1959 our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Wungi at the northern tip of our country for on-the-spot guidance.

President Kim Il Sung first went to the disabled soldiers cooperative when he arrived there.

Alighting from the car, he shook hands with the disabled soldiers who came out to greet him. For some minutes he learnt about how things stood with the cooperative. Then he looked around the disabled soldiers in the yard and told them to let him see their work shops.

He went in a shop. Looking at ink pots, buttons and other various articles made of shells, which were left abundant on the seashore, he was quite satisfied and praised them highly.

He inspected other work shops. When he dropped in at the handiworks shop, he saw a worker with an artificial hand selecting products.

The President stood motionless. A shadow passed over his face.

The President walked over to him and asked him in which battle he got wounded. He felt his wounded arm and questioned.

"You feel painful, aren't you?"

"No, not at all," the worker answered.

The President gazed at him for a while. His eyes were full of sympathetic expression.

He proceeded to the burnt-faced worker and spoke to him.

"Where did you fight and get burnt?"

"I got it in a battle on Height 1211."

The disabled answered the way soldiers do, straightening himself up.

"Height 1211...."

The President muttered the words that the ex-soldier had just said, and told him with calm voices:

"The hardest and fiercest battles were fought on Height 1211. Every day the enemy poured down gasoline bombs on the height, firing tens of thousands of shells.... They tried to sweep the mountain off the surface. But it was they who were defeated. Our young People's Armymen fought bravely and heroically and held out on the height."

Saying this, he was lost in deep thought. He looked around the disabled soldiers and said, **"I'm very glad to see you. It is most delightful for me to be with you."**

The eyes of all the disabled soldiers around him glistened with warm tears. The President read emotional excitement on their faces and changed the subject.

He told them repeatedly that they should be more optimistic than anyone else in their life at all times, working or resting. They dropped their heads, moved by the parental affection of the President who was greatly concerned for their life as cripples who might often sink in distress and melancholy.

He attended to every aspect of their life, inquiring how their house conditions were, how they were supplied with fuel, whether they often saw movies and whether they had musical instruments.

He met their wives who worked at the cooperative with them and minutely learnt about their life.

Saying that they took trouble to look after their disabled husbands, he exhorted them, "You must kindly help your husbands and work well."

They looked up to him, their faces shining with great happiness.

The President saw every machine and goods which the disabled soldiers made with their own designs and spoke of their excellence.

After inspecting the whole cooperative, he said that the disabled soldiers were the core of our Party, and urged them to set examples in their life. He added that flower should continue to bloom.

Then the President said to them, "Comrades, change your clothes. Let's have our photograph taken. It's better to arrange the seating in such a way that every man and wife sit by each other's side."

From his words the disabled soldiers felt the sincere wish of the fatherly President for the happiness of their families.

Some 15 days later, the President sent the photographs to them, one for each. Still later, he sent turning lathes, boring machines and button-making machines to the cooperative.

Whenever they see the photograph, they keenly feel the warmth and affection of President Kim Il Sung.

18th Anniversary of Formation of Chongryon Celebrated

Great functions were held in Pyongyang in celebration of the 18th anniversary of the formation of the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

A grand meeting was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on May 24 with a large attendance.

Put in place of honour on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and the affectionate father of our 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and other functionaries of Party and government bodies and social organizations.

Also present were the members of the group of Korean traders and industrialists from Japan, headed by Ryang Jong Go, Chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan who is deputy to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, visiting their homeland to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the formation of the Chongryon, as well as Comrade Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Chongryon, the members of the Korean press corps from Japan and the members of the ninth group of compatriots visiting their homeland from Japan.

A silk banner presented to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was conveyed in the name of the group of Korean traders and industrialists at the meeting amid stormy applause of the attendants.

Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee, delivered a report at the meeting.

He said that the Chongryon was formed on May 25, 1955, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people and the affectionate father of all the overseas Koreans.

Saying that the formation of the Chongryon is a great victory of the immortal *Juche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, he reviewed the victorious path the Chongryon has traversed, and pointed out:

With the formation of the Chongryon, the movement of the Koreans in Japan could thoroughly realize for the first time the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and advance confidently with a scientific fighting programme of a genuine overseas compatriots movement, taking the *Juche* idea as its only guiding compass, and our compatriots in Japan could achieve an epochal development in the patriotic work for the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without slightest vacillation in whatever difficulties, firmly adhering to the stand of *Juche*.

Having referred to the great successes of the Chongryon in the movement of Korean citizens in Japan, its contribution to the prosperity of the fatherland and its struggle to accelerate the national reunification, he stated:

The struggle of our compatriots in Japan for defence of the socialist fatherland and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and their democratic national rights is a struggle for their sacred national rights which nobody can infringe upon.

He continued:

The Japanese militarists have constantly subjected the Korean citizens in Japan to national persecution and committed murderous and insulting acts against them and openly infringed upon their democratic national rights.

The Tanaka government partly allows their visit to their homeland and partly permits their travel to other countries. This is a good thing, of course, we think.

But it turned down the application for reentry permit filed by Korean citizens in Japan who are deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of our Republic to attend the SPA sessions. It tries to railroad through the Diet the "immigration bill" to restrict the freedom of socio-political activities of the Koreans in Japan. All this is another proof that the Tanaka government has not yet given up its hostile policy against the DPRK.

Saying that the voice demanding of the Japanese government to develop the relations of friendship with our country, giving up its hostile policy towards the DPRK, is ringing out ever louder from among the broad public circles and the people of all walks of life in Japan and a vigorous movement is afoot for actively supporting and encouraging the just struggle of the Koreans in Japan to defend their democratic national rights, he expressed deep thanks to them for their support.

Before concluding his speech, he stressed:

The Japanese government should change its erroneous attitude toward our country in conformity with the changed reality, give up its discrimination policy against the Korean citizens in Japan, fully ensure all their democratic national rights and treat and protect them as foreigners.

On May 25 the DPRK Foreign Ministry arranged a grand banquet to celebrate the Chongryon's 18th formation anniversary.

In his speech at the banquet, Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, said that if the Japanese ruling quarters truly want the normalization of relations between Korea and Japan and desire peace in Asia, they should renounce their hostile policy toward the DPRK and adopt an unaggressive, equal policy towards the north and south of the Korean peninsula.

If the Japanese government authorities, he stressed, persist in their hostile policy towards the DPRK, failing behind the U.S. and pursuing a one-sided policy for south Korea as in the recent discussion of admission of the DPRK to the World Health Organization, they will get nothing from it.

On the same day a photo exhibition and film show were held in Pyongyang.

(Continued from Page 1)

Standing Committee of DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Receives Letter from Mission of National Congress of South Africa

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a letter from the Mission of the National Congress of South Africa supporting and hailing the letter sent by the Supreme People's Assembly to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The letter said:

The Mission of the National Congress of South Africa in Algeria positively supports the letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world which was adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, regarding it as an important initiative of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We call upon the U.S. government to stop at once all its manoeuvres obstructing the realization of the reunification of Korea which the Korean people desire so ardently.

We wish the Korean people greater success in their struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Federation of Americans in Cuba Issues Statement

The Federation of Americans in Cuba has recently made public a statement supporting the letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world addressed by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

The statement said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea initiated the north-south Red Cross talks and the north-south high-level talks and has bent constant and sincere efforts to create a favourable climate for the solution of the question of the country's reunification on the basis of the north-south joint statement agreed upon between the north and the south.

But, the U.S. imperialists have left no stone unturned in their efforts to impede the progress of the north-south dialogue ever since the publication of the north-south joint statement.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to justify their occupation of south Korea through the United Nations and zealously beautifying and embellishing the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

However, it can no longer be concealed that the "UNCURK" is an international tool of aggression serving the U.S. imperialists. The "UNCURK" must be dissolved without fail.

The Federation of Americans in Cuba resolutely denounces the U.S. imperialist aggressors who desperately oppose the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, outrageously interfering in her internal affairs, and strongly demands the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from south Korea.

The Americans in Cuba express full support and firm solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country independently and by peaceful means without the interference of the U.S. imperialists.

Our Federation of Americans positively supports the five-point proposal put forward by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to remove the state of military confrontation between the north and the south and firmly believes that the Korean people will certainly realize the independent reunification of the country.

Yankees, get out of south Korea!

U.S. Imperialism Must Not Meddle in Korea's Internal Affairs

A year ago, that is, on May 26, 1972, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the correspondents of U.S. newspaper **The New York Times.** In his talk he gave principled and profound answers to the question of the relations between our country and the United States, the question of the reunification of our country and a series of other questions.

Reclarifying the necessity of strengthening the anti-U.S. education in our country and the firm and principled stand consistently maintained by our Party in the relations with the United States, the leader stated in his talk that the U.S. must not interfere in the internal affairs of our country so that the question of our country's reunification can be solved independently by the Korean people themselves and that the Korean question should be settled by the Koreans themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any outside forces' interference.

As is known to all, the U.S. imperialists have inflicted inestimable losses upon the Korean people.

Since their occupation of south Korea the U.S. imperialists have brought unbearable disasters to the south Korean people. Moreover, during the Korean war they unleashed, they mercilessly massacred our people and reduced to ashes our people's property and wealth, the fruit of their blood and sweats.

After the end of the war, too, U.S. imperialism carried on its aggressive acts against our country.

Such being the case, it is quite natural that our people have anti-U.S. feelings.

The bad sentiments of our people toward the United States naturally emanate from the life experience of our people who have suffered unprecedented calamities at the hands of U.S. imperialism. These sentiments are an inevitable outcome of their struggle to defend their national sovereignty and their dignity from U.S. imperialist aggression.

The tragic split of our nation was caused by U.S. imperialism. National reunification has not been achieved till now when nearly 30 years have passed since the liberation. The main reason for this lies in the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists.

If the U.S. imperialists had not committed aggression against our country and meddled in its internal affairs, our people would have reunified the country by their own efforts.

Therefore, the relations between our country and the United States depend on the attitude of the United States.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, said:

"The relations between our country and the United States entirely depend on the attitude of the U.S. Government....

If the U.S. Government wants to improve its relations with our country, it must, first of all, stop interfering in our internal affairs so that the Koreans can settle the question of Korean reunification independently, with their own efforts." ("Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper **the New York Times,"** Eng. ed., p. 4.)

The policy of terminating foreign intervention in our internal affairs and bringing an end to the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism is a most correct one for firmly guaranteeing our country's reunification by eliminating the source of national split.

The correctness of this policy has been borne out all the more clearly by life.

As is widely known, in our country the long-standing state of freeze between the north and the south has thawed and a new phase has been opened up for the country's reunification thanks to the policy of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in each period and at each stage of the development of the situation, particularly to the policy of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country expounded anew by him in his famous August 6, 1971 speech and to his energetic efforts exerted for its realization.

But from the first days of the north-south dialogue and the publication of the north-south joint statement, the U.S. imperialists have hindered to the utmost the progress of the dialogue and the implementation of the agreed points specified in the joint statement and are manoeuvring more cunningly to keep our country permanently divided.

They "support" the north-south negotiations and dialogue in words, but in deed they egg the south Korean authorities on to "confrontation" and "competition." They pretend to "welcome" the peaceful reunification of Korea verbally, but actually they persist in their intrigue to create "two Koreas."

Prattling that they will keep the U.S. troops in south Korea though the north-south dialogue is under way, they seek to perpetuate their occupation of south Korea and are continuously supplying south Korea with new-type weapons, expanding military bases and staging war exercises and military provocations. All these behaviours of theirs show that they have no interest at all in the peace in our country and its reunification and only hope for war and split.

It is a hackneyed method of the imperialists and the basic content of the "Nixon doctrine" that they try to realize their aggressive ambition by employing "divide and rule" tactics and by "making others fight among themselves."

According to the "Nixon doctrine," the U.S. imperialists have instigated the bellicose elements in south Korea to step up the policy of open confrontation by strength, thus causing the temporarily eased north-south relations to get strained again.

The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression on south Korea through the medium of Japanese militarism, their agent, are rendering the situation in our country more complicated and creating another obstacle to the cause of national reunification. These days, the U.S. imperialists, in line with the aggressive "Nixon doctrine," are overtly abetting the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of our people, to military aggression against our country, raving that they "welcome Japan's military aid to south Korea" and "support the troop dispatch overseas." This is a shameless provocative act against the Korean people and a criminal scheme to perpetuate the division of our country.

Without putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their intervention, our people cannot extricate themselves from the present plight of misfortunes and sufferings resulting from split and cannot expect any progress in resolving the reunification problem.

If the United States is really interested in the reunification question and wants to improve its relations with our country, it must desist from interfering in the internal affairs of our country so that the Koreans can reunify their country by themselves, must withdraw the U.S. troops disguised as the "UN forces" and must dissolve the "UNCURK." It must also immediately stop helping the Japanese militarists in their revival and bringing them into south Korea.

In his talk the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the unity of the whole nation should be attained to reunify the country independently, with no foreign interference.

If one side does not force its system, ideology and ideal upon the other side, there is no reason why our nation of the same blood cannot unite.

Proceeding from this our Party and the Government of the Republic have all along maintained and is maintaining that great national unity should be achieved on the basis of the commonness of the nation, transcendent of the differences in ideology and ideal, on the principle of one side not forcing its social system upon the other.

To remove mistrust and show mutual trust—this is a prerequisite to great national unity.

Our proposal to have negotiations on a wide scale and to put an end to the military confrontation is aimed at removing mistrust and bringing about mutual trust and thus realizing the unity of the nation.

Extensive dialogue and negotiations with the participation of all political parties and social organizations are the best way for uniting the strength of the nation. It is because such dialogue and negotiations make it possible for personages of various parties, groupings and circles and patriotic people to sit together and exchange their views fully and deepen mutual understanding.

The Government of the Republic, basing itself on the policies laid down by the leader, made a five-point proposal—to stop reinforcement of armed forces and arms race, to make all foreign troops withdraw, to scale down the armies and armaments, to discontinue the introduction of weapons from abroad and to conclude a peace agreement. This is a practical measure and pre-condition for the removal of the present state of military confrontation and, for the creation of an atmosphere of trust.

Without easing the existing tense situation produced in our country by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean rulers, we cannot expect the advancement of negotiations and dialogue. Accordingly, understanding and trust cannot be promoted, nor can national unity be attained.

Now the situation at home and abroad is changing more and more favourably to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Upholding the policy for anti-U.S., national salvation and reunification put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people will continue to wage a stubborn struggle for its implementation and certainly reunify their country by themselves.

Kang Hak Soon

A Deep Love Given to Us Seven Orphans

I often hear people say that though the sun leaves some parts on earth shadowed, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our people, shares out his warm affectionate beams to them all alike, bringing them a worthwhile life and immense happiness.

As days go by, I come to understand more clearly the true meaning of their words.

Here is a story which I shall not forget as long as I live.

* * *

It happened toward the end of February last.

Cadres of the Administration Council came to our home. They seated us together and said: "Fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung had learned that you seven brothers and sisters were living without parents and told us to go and see how you are getting along. So we have come here...."

"Fatherly Marshal, you say?!"

I was so deeply moved that I could not say more.

I thought: the respected Marshal must be very busy with state affairs and how is it possible for him to show such a meticulous concern for us children of an unknown worker?

A cadre added: "The Marshal told us to send you Sun Sil, the eldest sister, to a college for further education and all of your younger brothers and sisters to bereft children's schools."

I could scarcely believe my ears and felt as if in a dream. So, I did not know what I should say.

That night, we were unable to get to sleep. I thought of my parents who could not share the joy with us.

My father was seriously wounded during the just Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and died two years ago under the treatment he had been undergoing at state expense. My mother also dropped dead several months ago, attacked with an incurable disease.

We seven brothers and sisters had to support ourselves. I have become the head of my family at the age of 17.

But our life was as happy as before, free from any hardship.

We lived in a modern dwelling house built by the state and were supplied with provisions at a price next to nothing. So we had no worry about housing and food. My younger brothers and sisters were provided with school uniforms gratis by the State at the change of seasons and they grew healthily while studying hard.

Our neighbours loved and looked after us as if we were their flesh and blood. Kind-hearted, they always paid attention to our housekeeping. They did not forget to invite us to their homes on every gala day.

The teachers in charge of my younger brothers and sisters and the cadres and comrades at my workplace also helped us materially and morally.

Through the life we led after the death of my parents, I came to keenly realize that our society where all people live harmoniously like real brothers and sisters under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung is a large home of love and happiness.

Under our socialist system where workers, peasants and other working people are masters of the State and everyone lives a happy life free from cares and worries, even a trifle affair of a nameless family becomes a matter of concern of society and the State.

The same may be said of us. No sooner had our parents died than the State showed a special concern for us.

Still vivid in my memory is what the respected Marshal said more than 10 years ago while looking after with parental love Choe Yong Ok and her sisters who were in the same circumstances with us.

"You bring me the memories of bygone days. One day we guerillas were passing through a glen in the Changpai Mountains after finishing off a detachment of the Japanese army and police, when the cries of children reached our ears from a distance. So we went there and found a four-year-old girl and a two-year-old boy crying in a lonely hut. We asked the four-year-old girl what was the matter. She said that their parents had been dragged away by the Japanese policemen and they did not come back. So we wrapped them with our overcoats and took them with us. We brought them up in the Children's Corps. They grew up to be brave guerillas, studying well and shooting well. When you go to the bereft children's school, you must study harder and also become respectable persons."

Is this teaching meant for Choe Yong Ok and her three sisters and us seven brothers and sisters alone? No. It contains the fatherly Marshal's deep love for all the children of our country whom he brings up in his bosom, warm and broad.

Night had far advanced. I and my younger brothers and sisters stood before the portrait of the respected Marshal hung on the wall. We were filled with the feeling of unbounded gratitude for the Marshal who had established an excellent socialist State for our people and, anxious about our living, personally sent us even cadres of the Administration Council. Looking up to his portrait, we pledged ourselves to remain loyal to him to the end of our lives.

A few days later before we left for the college and the bereft children's school, we received another exciting news: the fatherly Marshal sent us precious gifts.

Under the warm care of the respected Marshal, we grew up happily, studying free of charge. This was more than we deserved. But he offered us even precious gifts!

When we received the affectionate gifts of the fatherly Marshal amid the blessing of thousands of people, I and my sisters shed tears, unable to repress the surging emotion. On the day of our departure for the college and the bereft children's school my five-year-old sister looked at our tearful eyes and said: "Elder sisters, why do you shed tears leaving by car, wearing new clothes?"

It is natural that she should not understand the reason. But I think that when time passes and she grows older, she will become aware of why her elder sisters shed tears at that time.

* * *

If we talk about the love of the fatherly Marshal which is deeper than that of mothers, there will be no end.

Now we brothers and sisters are studying to our heart's content under the warm care of the fatherly Marshal.

We are now firmly resolved to grow into his sons and daughters, into the sound pillars of the country.

Chong Sun Sil,
Student of the First Pyongyang Normal College

Chong Sun Sil and her brothers and sisters before they are sent to schools
(From the author's album)

September 15 Week Nursery— A Children's Palace

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"We must do all we can for our children."

Our children are growing happily in the warm bosom of the fatherly leader. They envy nothing in the world.

Foreigners who visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea call it a "children's kingdom" because children are considered the most valuable asset.

Paradise for Children

In a quiet spot in the central part of Pyongyang there stands a nursery called the Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery. It has comely tiled four-five storied buildings, a lovely park and gardens, and outdoor play-grounds equipped with various playthings and sporting apparatuses.

In the magnificent buildings there are well-furnished facilities, so children can play at their heart's content all the year round, without being affected by climatic conditions.

The spacious playrooms with a natatorium and the dance and music halls are all equipped with cultural and modern facilities.

Nor is this all. Each floor has a living centre, a bathroom, a playroom, a dining room and a hair-dressing room. Each living centre has a playroom, bedroom, a nurses room and toilet facilities. In a word, the nursery has every ideal condition and environment for promoting children's physical, mental and emotional development to the fullest extent.

What amazes the visitors most is the fact that the nursery accommodates 1,000 children and has a nurse for every eight babies and a teacher for every four.

Under the meticulous care of nurses and teachers all children grow happily with envy at nothing.

The nursery is run at State expenses as is the case with hospitals and schools.

It is not fortuitous that after visiting this nursery a foreigner admired it as a "paradise on earth."

Built with due consideration for children's physiological and psychological features, this top-grade modern nursery is enough to show how deeply the Government of the DPRK is concerned about the upbringing of the children.

Immense Affection for Children

There is a touching episode as to why the nursery was named the September 15 Week Nursery.

It was on that very day of 1969 that Marshal Kim Il Sung, the benign father of our children, initiated the construction of this nursery and even selected its building site. Later on he gave guidance many times for its erection. When it was opened, he met its staff members and discussed for hours the question of children's upbringing and nutrition and even worked out daily menu in person.

Thanks to his ardent love for children, Korea has become a "children's kingdom," the envy of all.

Now, Korea takes such a communist measure as bringing up all preschool children in kindergartens and nurseries at State expenses. This is attributable to the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung who regards the upbringing of the children as an important problem decisive of the nation's future and pays deep attention to it.

Happy children of the September 15 Week Nursery

A Knitting Mill for Children

Children are called "king" in our country. The State spares nothing for them.

There are children's palaces, department stores, libraries and hospitals in towns and villages and juvenile camping grounds in scenic spots.

There are also many factories in the service of children.

One of them is the Pyongyang Children's Knitwear Mill. Formerly, it was cotton-ginning cooperative.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that it was developed into a mill producing children's knitwear. He said:

"We do not stint anything for our children. They should be provided with best things."

Under his personal concern, all the production processes of the mill were semi-automated and automated in a brief span of time for mass-production of great varieties of children's knitwear.

The annual output has reached several million pieces of knitted goods in more than 1,000 kinds.

They are all supplied to children of the working people at half of the retail prices which are set low or for next to nothing.

A woman worker of the mill told me the following story.

Born into a poor peasant family before liberation, she had to go about begging in a town at the age of seven. Schooling was out of question.

Now, her four children live in an entirely different world. Under the socialist system established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung they are given free education and provided by the State with school uniforms at the change of seasons like all the other children of our country. And she devotes herself to her job for the sake of the grateful socialist system and the growing generations.

All the other workers of the mill, too, give full play to their creative wisdom in their work, bringing about a rapid increase in the yearly output of the mill.

They have fulfilled the production plan for the first half far ahead of the set time and are now working hard to hit this year's target by October 10, the birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Children's clothes mills are to be found in many other places in our country.

Last year witnessed 1.3 times increase in the production of children's clothes.

Under such great solicitude and care of the fatherly leader all of our children are growing up healthily to become the reliable reserve builders of socialism, the future masters of the country.

Han Su Chon

Workers of the Pyongyang Children's Knitwear Mill have frequent consultations to manufacture more stylish clothing

Happiness to All Children

On the eve of the 23rd anniversary of the International Children's Day, a reporter of the **Pyongyang Times** had an interview with the Director of the Juvenile Education Department of the CC of the Korean Democratic Women's Union. Given below is a short account of the interview:

Q. When the children's gala day comes round, all parents may feel alike, I believe. But you may have much more to say, because you are a Women's Union cadre who does work directly with women and mothers who bring up and educate children. Will you please tell me something about the June 1 International Children's Day?

A. All right. Let me say a few words. The International Children's Day was instituted to protect lovely children from hunger and disease and strengthen the unity and solidarity among all mothers and democratic women of the world for promotion of child welfare.

With this idea the democratic women and revolutionary people in the world have waged an energetic struggle under the banner of unity and solidarity and made great successes.

Numerous children are now free from the yoke of colonialism. They are growing healthily as the future creators of a new life, as the future masters of the country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle:

"We treasure and love the children precisely because we are Communists.

It does not proceed only from the human nature that the children are charming and lovely.

We treasure and love them because our goal of struggle is to make them enjoy a good life in the future in a happy society free from exploitation and oppression, and because the bright future of the Korean revolution rests precisely on them."

The leader considered it one of the key issues decisive of the future of the country and the revolution to bring up the children well.

That is why he has spared nothing for them and provided them with the best things ever since he set out on the revolutionary struggle.

People often compare great favour to a high mountain and profound love to the deep sea. The leader's paternal affection for our children is loftier than the mountain and deeper than the sea. His loving care is incomparably great and tender.

To cite one example. As is widely known, at a distance of 150 kilometres from Hyesan, a city in the northern mountainous area of our country, there are three small villages. These hamlets have 19 primary school pupils who finished the kindergarten course. The school is located six kilometres off. But the train specially arranged by the fatherly leader serves them. So, it takes them a little time to reach their school like those in towns. They study in sunny classrooms.

True, in the warm embrace of the fatherly leader, our children grow up as ardent revolutionaries. Thanks to his high aims and great solicitude mothers have nothing to worry about the education and future development of their children.

In our country there are well-furnished nurseries and kindergartens at any place where women work, be it a town or a farm village.

They house children's amuzement rooms with different kinds of toys and have sporting and other necessary facilities for their upbringing and education.

Besides, children's palaces, children's wards and children's libraries set up in many places render free services.

As you know, in September last year the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education was enforced in our country. Thus, the State conferred another great benefit on all our children and youngsters.

Under this education system the entrance age is set at six, one year younger than before. Accordingly, the kindergarten pupils in the senior classes are given free compulsory one-year preschool education, so that they may receive school education satisfactorily.

In other words, our children receive eleven years of perfect secondary general education free of charge from the age of five to the working age. During their school days they are issued uniforms provided by the State at the change of seasons.

Under the unfathomable affection of the leader who set up such a good education system, they are now growing happily with nothing more to want in this world and are trained to become reliable builders of socialism and communism.

Therefore, foreign visitors who witnessed these realities are unstinted in their praise of our country, saying, "The children are the 'king' of the country" and "It is Korea where the rising generations are the happiest of all. To be more exact, they are in the warm embrace of President Kim Il Sung."

Q. Have you anything more to say on the International Children's Day?

A. Greeting the June 1 children's red-letter day, I would like to express my hope that children in all countries will be made the blessed. Many children in the world are still languishing in the slough of misery. In particular, those little ones in south Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation are in an unspeakably wretched plight. This I cannot forget even a moment. A few days ago I read a south Korean newsboy's memoir in a south Korean publication.

Let me relate the story briefly. The boy managed to enter a school, but he underwent all descriptions of difficulties because of his being from the poor. Sometimes he had to do snipe shooting to pay the monthly tuition fee. Once he became an adopted son of a "charitable person" in the hope that he might be able to continue schooling, but in vain. At another time, he left his native village for Seoul. His anticipation was that his lot would be somewhat better. The accursed society, however, did not grant him the right of learning, no matter where he went.

In the end, he gave up schooling and became a boy who had to make door-to-door visits to deliver newspapers from early morning in Seoul.

Poor children like him are innumerable in south Korea. It is because the U.S. imperialists have maintained their colonial rule there for 28 years, causing all sorts of social evils.

At present, in south Korea over three million school-age children are kept out of school. More than one million children are shelterless and foodless vagrants.

The south Korean children are not provided with playgrounds worthy of mention. While playing about in mountains or on the streets, many of them are killed in traffic and other accidents like explosion.

Even according to the figures released by the south Korean authorities traffic accidents occurred on more than 43,000 occasions last year, taking a toll of over 1,000 children's lives.

In the United States 520,000 people lose their precious lives every year because they cannot afford to go to hospital. Above 10 million children are in bad need of medical treatment. Upwards of 14 million schoolable children are denied an opportunity of learning, and 24.5 million young people are illiterate.

The system of imperialism and colonialism, which inflicts misfortunes upon children, must be destroyed as soon as possible. For this the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of imperialism, must be knocked down in south Korea and elsewhere in the world.

The mothers and women in our country very much want to see the south Korean children enjoy a happy life at an early date. That's one of the reasons why they are now powerfully turning one of the two wheels of the revolution, struggling to expel the U.S. imperialists from south Korea and bring earlier the independent peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the three principles —independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity— advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In south Korea and all other parts of the world the U.S. imperialists are desperately trying to stave off their doomsday but will certainly ruin themselves owing to the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the revolutionary people and progressive women in the world.

No aggressor can check their vigorous struggle.

There is no doubt that the idea of the June 1 International Children's Day will be translated into reality in all lands.

Chinese Papers Give Wide Publicity to Revolutionary Opera "The Flower Girl" Staged by Our Mansudae Art Troupe

The Mansudae Art Troupe of our country on a visit to China gave its premiere at the Capital Theatre in Peking on May 19. It put on the stage the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" based on the immortal classic "The Flower Girl." Its performance is calling forth a great repercussion among the Chinese people.

On May 23 Chinese papers widely reported on the performance of the revolutionary opera.

Renmin Ribao printed an article captioned "The Red Flowers of Revolution Are Coming into Full Bloom" written by Liu Ching-tang, member of the Cultural Group under the State Council and heroine of the revolutionary contemporary Peking opera "The Red Women's Detachment," and an article entitled "A Textbook of Graphic Class Education" written by Chiang Lien-ming, member of the China-Korea Friendship Red Star People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking.

Jiefangjun Bao also carried articles headlined "May the Red Flowers of Revolution Come into Full Bloom!" and "Vivid Class Education."

Kwangming Ribao devoted its one full page to the performance of our Mansudae Art Troupe under the blockletter titles: "Long Live the Militant Friendship and Great Unity between the Peoples of China and Korea!" and "Warm Welcome to Performance in China of Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of Korea!"

It printed articles entitled "Beautiful Red Flag of Korean Revolutionary Opera" and "Graceful Art and Profound Education."

The papers also printed many photos showing different scenes of the opera.

The gists of the articles printed in **Renmin Ribao** are as follows:

The Red Flowers of Revolution Are Coming into Full Bloom

By performing before the Chinese people the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" with a revolutionary content and national feature, the Korean comrades-in-arms have afforded the men of culture and art of China a good opportunity to learn from them.

The heroic Korean people have a long history and resplendent culture.

Upholding the teachings given by their great leader President Kim Il Sung and inheriting and developing the fine traditions of their national art, the Korean literary and art workers delved into the realities of life and went in the midst of the masses to create a large number of outstanding literary and artistic works conducive to educating the people in the glorious revolutionary traditions and the communist spirit.

The revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" is a fine work adapted from the classic masterpiece "The Flower Girl."

In the exploiter society ruled by the reactionary classes, people suffered the same fate as that of Ggot Bun. How many people were subjected to exploitation, repression, insult and contempt by the landlord class and how many people were separated from their family members and roamed about homeless until they breathed their last by the roadside?

But where there is oppression there always is resistance.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the heroic Korean people waged an unyielding struggle to achieve complete liberation and bring the red flowers into full bloom in their beautiful land of 3,000 *ri*.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, has said:

"Only when our people are educated in the history of their own struggle and its traditions, can their national pride be stimulated and the broad masses be aroused to the revolutionary struggle."

The revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" embodies this teaching of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, thereby inspiring and educating the revolutionary people.

The opera as a whole is well got up. To show its central message better and delineate its characters better, the opera not only took over the fine traditions of Korean national art but also created new ones in song, music, dance and decor.

Through their protracted, arduous bloody struggle, the peoples of China and Korea achieved great friendship and militant solidarity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and this friendship and solidarity is strengthening and developing as days go by.

The current friendship visit to our country of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of Korea will make another contribution to further promoting the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and writers and artists of China and Korea.

Textbook of Graphic Class Education

Giving a vivid description of the hard lot of Ggot Bun's family, the Korean revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" fully laid bare the crimes committed by the imperialists and the feudal landlord class and the rottenness of the exploiting system, warmly praised the revolutionary struggle of the toiling people and thus gave us graphic class education.

The opera eloquently showed us the truth that if the exploited and oppressed people are to win their liberation, they must turn out on the road of revolution. It deals with a story in Korea when she was groaning under the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism but it has a very great educational significance even under socialism today.

Korea remains divided and Taiwan of China has also not yet been liberated. In the world there are still thousands of millions of exploited and oppressed people who are in dire distress like Ggot Bun.

We must never forget to wage the class struggle to sweep away all insects harmful to the human beings and to liberate all mankind.

Through our endeavour to vigorously carry out the revolution and step up production, we will promote the revolutionary friendship between the peoples of China and Korea and assist the world revolution.

Kaesong—a Light Industrial City

Our light industry is now in rapid progress.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our light industry has now grown into a firm base for the production of various consumer goods, capable of meeting the working people's demand."

Our country, which could not even put out pencils and other small commodities properly in the past, has large and modern factories of centrally-run light industry and thousands of local-industry factories that produce various kinds of consumer goods.

A good many towns, big or small, formerly consuming areas, have turned into light industrial cities.

One of them is the city of Kaesong lying near the Military Demarcation Line by which our territory is divided into the north and the south.

After Korea was liberated from Japanese imperialist colonial rule, Kaesong was held in bondage by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

In the early period of the past Fatherland Liberation War the city was set free by our People's Army.

Kaesong which remained a small commercial city before has rapidly developed into a modern light industrial city. This owes to the wise leadership and solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The leader personally visited the city many times. During his visits, he indicated the orientation for developing it into a light industrial city and gave instructions to build numbers of large, modern factories of light industry and consumer goods factories of medium- and small-size there.

Thanks to the leader's teachings and considerations, more than 160 factories were erected in Kaesong in a short span of time after its liberation from the tyranny of U.S. imperialism and its stooges. Among them are the Kaesong textile mill, shoe-making factory, timepiece-making factory, Insam (a medicinal herb) processing factory, ceramics factory and foodstuff processing factory.

Under the tyrannical rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen there was a juvenile detention home in which dreadful punishment had been imposed on innocent children. But now the site of the former detention house is occupied by the large-scale Kaesong textile mill which seethes with the creative labour of the workers.

Equipped with up-to-date spinning, weaving and dyeing facilities, the mill annually turns out fabrics much enough to make 20 suits of clothes for every person in the city.

The modernly-furnished Kaesong clothing factory produces in only two months a sufficient amount of school uniforms, or one suit for each of the pupils and students from kindergarten to college course in the city.

In Kaesong, along with large-scale modern factories, medium- and small-sized factories of local industry increased sharply in number.

In 1972 the number of local-industry factories grew 2.6 times and the amount of their products 4.8 times as against 1960.

Now the city's total volume of industrial products is 1,160 times greater than in the pre-liberation days, and the principal variety of these products exceeds 6,000.

Kaesong has various kinds of special products widely known both at home and abroad. This adds to its characteristics as a light industrial city.

Typical specialities are latticed fabrics "Songgojik" and other textiles put out by the Kaesong textile mill and a wide range of Insam, products including the Insam liquor traditionally famous.

Kaesong which could not even make toys to speak of in the days gone by, now produces various items of daily necessities, catering to the needs of its citizens. The bulk of the products go to other localities.

Daily necessities factories are to be seen even in remote mountainous areas besides Kaesong.

Such a reliable base of light industry enabled our country to meet the demand of the people for consumer goods with home-made products.

Han Su Chon

A partial view of Kaesong

Textile Output Shoots Up

New successes are being registered by our textile mills.

Our weavers, who overfulfilled their production plan last year by 20 per cent as compared with the previous year, have kept increasing the output of fabrics this year, too. During the first four months of the year their output far exceeded that in the corresponding period of last year. The increased portion equalled one million suits of adults' clothes.

The textile output in April in particular was 60 per cent above that in the same month of last year.

Upholding the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for increasing textile production, our textile workers have worked energetically to keep a high rate of production growth from the beginning of the year.

The spinners have improved the technical conditions of their machines and increased the number of their revolutions by 1,500 on an average as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This enabled yarn production to go far ahead of weaving and made it possible to produce 45 million metres more of fabrics.

In the last four months they registered a gain of 30 per cent in yarn output over the same period of last year.

The weavers of the Pyongyang, Sinuiju and September Textile Mills have increased the per-hour output at the gabardine weaving machines by 25 per cent as against the last year's average results through a mass multi-loom tending drive.

The silk weavers have carried on a vigorous technical renovation drive and upped the utility rate of their machines by 13 per cent as against last year and raised the proportion of the firsts by 5 per cent.

The workers of the Pyongyang and Songchon Silk-reeling Mills carried out their first half year plan two months earlier by fulfilling their daily quotas at 150 per cent. They have energetically modernized the production processes and markedly increased the capacity of their machines.

The workers of the Pukchong, Hwangju, and Kim Chaek Textile Mills and other small and medium textile mills have augmented production by 40 per cent through the active modernization of production processes.

It is expected that this year our textile industry will supply the working people with 30 per cent more clothes of high quality than last year.

Socialist Transformation of Production Relations

(Continued from Our Issue No. 21)

Observation of Voluntary Principle; Types of Cooperative Economy

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Strictly observing the voluntary principle, our Party saw to it that the private tradesmen and industrialists joined in various forms of co-operatives in order to transform them along socialist lines." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 356.)

Our Party made certain that the voluntary principle was strictly observed in the cooperativization of capitalist trade and industry.

In drawing the capitalist traders and industrialists into cooperatives on a voluntary basis, it was most important to define the types of co-operatives and the method of merging the means of production which would not affect their interests and would be acceptable to them.

Our Party proposed new types of cooperatives, that is, three types of producers' cooperatives, to transform private trade and industry along socialist lines.

The first was an embryonic type. Here the members ran their business individually without amalgamating their means of production and funds, maintained the relations of mutual assistance and laid aside public funds at a low rate.

It was also known as producers' cooperative team. This was not the type that should necessarily be adopted before going over to a higher type of cooperative. It disappeared at the time when the socialist transformation went on in full swing.

The second was a semi-socialist type. Its members ran their business collectively with their means of production and funds pooled in the form of investment. Income was distributed mainly according to the quantity and quality of the work done and partially according to the volume of investment.

The third was a socialist type. Here the means of production and funds were placed under collective ownership, and distribution was made only according to the work done.

Our Party saw to it that the members chose any of the three types at their own free will.

At the initial stage our Party attached particular significance to the second type. This type was easily acceptable to the entrepreneurs who had been deeply infected with the capitalist way of business activity, because it shared its income according to the amount of investment, with stress laid on the socialist principle of distribution.

As for the tradesmen, our Party adopted a policy for getting the tradesmen accustomed to collective work and gradually transformed into producers.

As a result, after a definite period the tradesmen's marketing co-operative developed into producing-marketing cooperative or producers' cooperative.

The producing-marketing co-operative was to get the tradesmen used to production activity. Half of its activity was devoted to production and the rest to marketing.

Our Party took measures to increase the proportion of production while reducing that of marketing gradually.

Incentive was given to the members in running their cooperatives so that they might be interested in producing more while marketing less.

Meanwhile, our Party expanded the State-run industry, the State trading and the consumers' cooperatives, thereby narrowing down the market for the tradesmen's producing-marketing cooperatives.

As a result, the cooperatives gradually increased the sale of their goods through the state wholesale agencies, not through the private channel, and in the end they became the cooperatives engaged only in production.

The merchants got quickly accustomed to productive labor through such a process.

Our Party not only correctly defined the types of cooperatives but also carried out, in conformity with our actual conditions, the work of pooling the means of production owned by traders and industrialists when they joined the cooperatives.

Our Party saw to it that when they joined the cooperatives their means of production were taken as investment and that they were turned into socialist cooperative ownership in such a way as to pay their prices in instalments as the public funds of the cooperatives increased.

It made certain that the State strengthened its guidance and support to the cooperative economy in the course of cooperativization of capitalist trade and industry.

Through the State guidance the cadres were properly selected and allocated and the management and operation of cooperatives were continuously improved to meet the requirements of the system of socialist cooperative economy. Besides, the material and financial support of the State increased constantly.

Thus, our Party led the cooperatives to develop on a sound basis.

Combination of Change of Economic Forms with Remoulding of People

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In transforming private trade and industry along socialist lines, the Party closely combined the change of economic forms with the remoulding of people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 69.)

Along with the change of economic forms, the remoulding of the private merchants and entrepreneurs into the socialist working people was very important in transforming private trade and industry along socialist lines. It was all the more so because the entrepreneurs and merchants had lived on other's labour.

The change of economic forms could not be successful without remoulding people. Therefore, our Party gave deep attention to this matter.

Our Party, first of all, saw to it that the entrepreneurs and merchants take an active part in productive labour.

To let the entrepreneurs and merchants produce material wealth by their own labour was a decisive guarantee for bringing about radical development in their ideological consciousness.

Helping the entrepreneurs and merchants get used to productive labour, our Party enabled them to come to realize through their own labour the vice of exploitation they had practised in the past.

At the same time, ideological education was constantly intensified among them.

Our Party organized the educational network and set up the post of vice-chairman in charge of cultural affairs within the co-operatives and conducted systematic ideological education. In this, various methods were applied according to their political levels. In particular, the Party successfully applied the method of influencing the negative by the force of positive examples in consideration of the low level of political consciousness of the entrepreneurs and merchants.

As a result, such a difficult and complex task as the socialist transformation of private trade and industry was successfully carried out in a short period of time, only four or five years after the war.

But this does not mean that it was realized without a class struggle.

The socialist transformation of capitalist trade and industry is after all a struggle to eliminate capitalists as a class. Accordingly, the socialist transformation in our country, though it was carried out in a peaceful way, was a process of serious class struggle.

Our Party remoulded most of the private traders and industrialists into socialist working people through tireless persuasion and education, while fighting against subversive machinations of the U.S imperialists and domestic class enemies in collusion with them and the infiltration of reactionary ideas.

Thanks to the wise leadership of our Party, the socialist transformation of the capitalist traders and industrialists rapidly progressed and was completed in 1958, almost simultaneously with the agricultural co-operativization.

* * *

The completion of the socialist reorganization of production relations in town and country under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, was a historic landmark in the building of socialism and communism.

With the completion of socialist transformation of production relations, a fundamental change was effected in the socio-economic relations. Among the three economic forms which existed at the early period of transition, the capitalist and small-commodity forms of economy disappeared and the socialist form of economy came to hold exclusive sway and exploitation and oppression of man by man as well as their socio-economic basis were liquidated for good in the northern half of our Republic.

A radical change was brought about in class relations as well. Entrepreneurs, merchants, private farmers and handicraftsmen ceased to exist to become socialist working people comprising workers, co-operative farmers and working intellectuals, and unity and cooperation between them formed the basis of social relations.

Thus, an advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression, a system for which our people aspired so earnestly for centuries, has been firmly established in the northern half of our Republic.

The victory of socialist system in the northern half of our Republic opened a wide avenue for accelerated socialist construction and for the radical improvement of material and cultural life of our people and made it possible to consolidate the political and ideological unity of the entire people based on the worker-peasant alliance on a new socio-economic basis.

(The End)

South Korean Rulers Cry for "Confrontation" and "Prevailing over Communism"

According to a report from Seoul, south Korean "Prime Minister" Kim Jong Pil in his answer to an interpellation of an opposition member at the "plenary session of the National Assembly" of south Korea stated on May 19 that "the October renovation is necessary for making a showdown with the communists by substantially building up national power."

His provocative wording is the same as the loud cry for "a win-the-war-quick operation" prattled by Pak Jung Hi when he was asserting that "the October renovation is for speeding up the buildup of national power" in his "instructions" some time ago at the graduation ceremonies of the "Army Military Academy" and "Air Force Military Academy." This reveals their intention to incite the north-south "confrontation" and aggravate tensions and thus perpetuate the nation's split and, further, attain their wild design for "prevail-over-communism unification."

It goes without saying that these bellicose statements of the persons in high authority in south Korea are an open violation of the agreement of the north-south joint statement on achieving the reunification of the country by peaceful means and with the united strength of the whole nation, without recourse to the use of armed forces against each other. They are also an intolerable challenge to our nation aspiring after peaceful reunification, to our sincere efforts and faith and are an open perfidy.

The persons in high authority in south Korea openly cry for "confrontation" with us and a fratricidal war, casting aside like a pair of old shoes the agreed points of the two sides on promoting great national unity and achieving peaceful national reunification.

Their utterances mentioned above strip naked the treacherous nature of the "October renovation."

It is a well-known fact that in October last the south Korean authorities proclaimed "emergency martial law" in addition to the "state of emergency" which lasted for almost a year, banned all political activities and carried out the "October renovation" at the point of the bayonet.

Under the pretext of executing "the task for renovation," they stepped up unheard-of fascist suppression and fabricated "the constitution for renovation." They stamped out all democratic rights and freedoms of the people, placed the whole society under a reign of terror and harshly oppressed the patriotic forces aspiring after the peaceful reunification of the country. They emphasized that all these were aimed at making preparations for "peaceful unification" and backing "the north-south dialogue."

Kim Jong Pil's recent outburst lays bare before the world that it is a whopping lie that the "October renovation" was carried out for "peaceful unification" and that the real object of the "October renovation" is to ensure the long-term office of Pak Jung Hi, reinforce the one-party fascist dictatorial system, push forward war preparations and strengthen the stance of confrontation against us in an attempt to oppose reunification, perpetuate division and achieve "march-north unification" through "build-up of strength."

At the "National Assembly" of south Korea, Li Se Ho, the former "commander" of the south Korean troops taken to south Viet Nam as U.S. bullet-shield, said on the 21st that "the only way for the confrontation with the communists is to acquire the preponderance of political, economic and military strength and bring them into submission." His provocative utterance is enough to show the vicious ulterior motive of the south Korean authorities. Now the south Korean authorities are openly rattling the sabre, thirsty for the blood of compatriots, casting off even the veil of "peaceful reunification" and "dialogue." The north-south dialogue is designed to settle peacefully the question of reunification. It is clear to everyone, therefore, that for the dialogue it is necessary to give up confrontation and throw away the sabre.

Our side has clearly stated more than once that we shall never resort to arms and have no intention to "invade the south" for the solution of the question of reunification.

To accelerate national reunification by creating an atmosphere of national amity and unity and promoting the north-south dialogue, our side is making all sincere efforts, putting forward most fair and realistic proposals for removing the state of military confrontation and realizing the north-south dialogue on a wider scale and many-sided collaboration between the north and the south. On the contrary, the south Korean authorities backed by U.S. imperialism are engrossed in the manoeuvre for split and war and are dreaming of "unification by prevailing over communism," turning their faces away from our fair and aboveboard proposals. The two diametrically different stands enable the people to realize who truly wants reunification, who really pursues split, who sincerely calls for peace and who frenziedly seeks for fratricidal war in Korea.

Clamouring for the north-south confrontation and aggravating the situation, the south Korean authorities are placing artificial obstacles in the way of independent and peaceful national reunification. With nothing, however, can they cover up their treacherous nature.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Though they solemnly pledged to the nation to conscientiously carry out the agreements in the joint statement, the south Korean rulers are thus violating them without hesitation. They do not think of the consequences of their treachery to the nation." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 29.)

The south Korean authorities should coolly think over the consequences which might be entailed by their cry for "confrontation" and "prevailing over communism" and they should act with discretion.

If the south Korean authorities continue to chant the slogans of "confrontation" and "march north" and head for division and war, despite our patient efforts and sincerity they will only invite the hatred and indignation of the whole nation and the people will never remain an onlooker to it.

If the south Korean authorities truly hope for peaceful reunification, they should not follow the road of confrontation, division and war but take the road of unity and reunification, sharing fate with the nation.

Han Un Ho

U.S. Imperialists Must Stop Barbarous Bombing on Cambodia

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued on May 20 a statement denouncing U.S. imperialism for escalating the war of aggression in Cambodia.

The statement said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people fully support the May 12 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and resolutely denounce U.S. imperialism with surging indignation for its criminal atrocities of bombing and escalating war in Cambodia.

The U.S. imperialists committed large-scale, indiscriminate bombing of the area around Pnom Penh and other areas of Cambodia in the recent few months, killing a large number of guiltless people and wantonly destroying historic remains, temples, dwelling houses and cultural establishments.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have hatched a plot to infiltrate puppet troops of South Viet Nam and Thailand into the Cambodian territory again and hurl covertly more of their military personnel into Cambodia.

The statement declared:

The heroic people and patriotic armed forces of Cambodia, rallied close around the National United Front of Kampuchea with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, will deal fatal blows to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and accomplish their sacred cause—the liberation of the whole territory—without fail.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop barbarous bombing and all the aggressive acts against Cambodia and get out of it.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will always stand firm on the side of the fraternal Cambodian people and render as ever active support and encouragement to their just liberation struggle.

South Korean People's June 3 Uprising against "ROK-Japan Talks"

The youth, students and the people in south Korea rose in mass struggle against the criminal "ROK-Japan talks" on June 3, 1964.

The June 3 Uprising was a patriotic struggle to oppose the "ROK-Japan talks," which was held under the wing of U.S. imperialism to "legalize" the reaggression on south Korea by the Japanese militarists, and to frustrate their reaggression manoeuvres. It was also an anti-imperialist, anti-fascist mass struggle to condemn the traitors' criminal acts and win democratic freedoms.

This struggle started from March and culminated in a nation-wide uprising on June 3.

Involved in it were more than 700,000 students of 60 universities and colleges and 200 middle and high schools in 50 districts, and the people joined hands. They fought courageously against the army and police in defiance of their brutal repression, charting the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist slogans, "We are dead set against traitorous ROK-Japan talks!" "Down with Japanese imperialism!" "United States, drop your mask!" and "Down with the country-selling regime!"

Through their struggle the youth, students and people in south Korea thwarted the enemy's scheme to hurriedly "wind up" the "ROK-Japan talks," shook U.S. imperialist colonial rule over south Korea to its foundation and, moreover, dealt heavy blows to the Japanese militarist manoeuvres for reinvasion of south Korea.

They also demonstrated their lofty patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit at home and abroad.

The south Korean authorities fell in a fit of frenzied fascism, arresting, imprisoning and killing the youth and students who were out in the patriotic struggle, and in the end brought the criminal "ROK-Japan talks" to a conclusion and rigged up the "ROK-Japan treaty." This occasioned them to usher the Japanese militarists into south Korea in real earnest. It was treachery to the country and the nation.

The Japanese militarists became more undisguised than before in their plots for south Korean reaggression by dint of the "ROK-Japan treaty" and are now stretching their tentacles of aggression deeper into all the realms—politics, economy, culture and military affairs. As a result south Korea, a colony of U.S. imperialism, is being reduced to that of Japanese militarism, fresh misfortunes are brought on the south Korean people and another obstacle stands in the way of our country's reunification.

Only when we drive out the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism from south Korea, not to speak of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, can we reunify the country by ourselves.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The first principle of national reunification made clear in the north-south joint statement is to reunify the country independently on the principle of national self-determination, without relying on outside forces or their interference."

It is the unanimous, ardent desire of all the Korean people to terminate foreign interference in their domestic affairs and achieve the country's reunification by their own efforts.

It is well known to the public that the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government have invariably exerted sincere efforts and are striving for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The south Korean authorities, however, still persist in depending on U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries, raving about "confrontation," "competition" and "co-existence" instead of national unity and collaboration. Even after the announcement of the July 4 north-south joint statement they have been pleading with U.S. imperialism for the prolonged occupation of south Korea by its aggressor troops and for more military "aid," while trying harder than ever to bring the Japanese militarist aggressor forces into south Korea on a wider scale. In January last the south Korean rulers concluded the "agreement on industrial property" with the Japanese militarists to grant privileges of economic management to them. And in April last, they completely transferred even the "concessions for the development" of sea-bed resources in the continental shelves of the South Sea to the Japanese militarists. This is an unscrupulous, criminal act of yielding the national sovereignty. Moreover, the south Korean authorities ushered an increasing number of servants of Japanese militarism into south Korea; in the first quarter of this year they numbered over 133,000 or 2.3 times as many as in the corresponding period of last year.

On the other hand, clamouring for "confrontation" and "preponderance of strength," the south Korean authorities are expanding and replenishing military establishments on the front and in the rear, shipping in new-type weapons and military equipment from abroad to reinforce their armed forces and frequently staging noisy war exercises in the East, West and South Seas.

All facts show that the south Korean rulers do not want peace in Korea nor do they want to see it peacefully reunified through the national unity but are trying to "unify the country by prevailing over communism" and relying on foreign forces.

The entire Korean people, who are enjoying support and encouragement from the peace-loving peoples the world over, will not only force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea by their concerted action but also shatter the Japanese militarists' manoeuvres for reaggression on south Korea so as to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

Kim Byong Sam

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (21)

September 8, 1963

In line with the reunification program drawn up by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic on accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country was reclarified in the report at the 15th founding celebration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in Pyongyang.

The report said:

1) The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must quit south Korea and the question of Korea's reunification be settled by the Koreans themselves.

2) We propose that, after the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea, the north and the south conclude an agreement pledging not to attack against each other and that the armed forces of the north and the south be reduced to 100,000 or less each.

December 10, 1963

The joint conference of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, the CC of the Democratic Front for Reunification of Fatherland and the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland issued an appeal to the people, politicians and public figures in south Korea.

The Government of the DPRK has put forward all possible proposals to terminate the tragic division of the country but they have not received due support from the successive rulers and the "National Assembly" of south Korea, the appeal noted, and demanded:

1) After the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops the north and the south conclude a peace agreement pledging not to resort to attack against each other and both north and south Korea cut their armed forces to 100,000 or less respectively.

2) Correspondence and travel of people between the north and the south be allowed as initial steps for recovering national relations between the two parts.

• Various steps be taken to realize free correspondence and exchange of personnel between the north and the south, and other measures be taken for telegraphic and telephone communications and mail exchange between the two.

• Journalists and men of the press be allowed to make visits for promotion of the understanding between the north and the south, art troupes and sports teams be exchanged to increase mutual friendship and travel of personnel be fully guaranteed for academic research and sight-seeing.

3) Economic exchange and co-operation be effected between the north and the south; for this purpose a permanent economic committee composed of representatives of the north and the south be established at Panmunjom so that various matters concerning the north-south economic co-operation and interchange may be regularly discussed and settled.

4) The south Korean "National Assembly" give our proposals serious consideration and express, first of all, its hope to discuss the question of the country's reunification if it is really concerned for the country and the people.

5) The representatives of north and south Korea hold a meeting immediately either at Panmunjom or any other place to discuss urgent matters of common concern to the nation.

March 27, 1964

In the report "On Foiling the 'ROK-Japan talks' and Accelerating the Reunification of the Fatherland" delivered at the Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK the consistent policy of the Government of the DPRK laid down by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as regards the independent, peaceful reunification of the country was reiterated.

The report suggested that the active national-salvation measures be taken without delay in order to frustrate the "ROK-Japan talks" which was held between the Japanese militarist circles and the south Korean rulers under the direct manipulation of U.S. imperialism and to accelerate the country's reunification, and said as follows:

1) We call for the unity with personages of all strata in south Korea who reject outside forces and strive for the reunification and independence of the country, regardless of their political views, religion, property status and party affiliation. We will unite with anyone who defends the interests of the people and fights for the country's reunification, asking no question about his past career and his political views.

2) We propose the immediate convocation of a joint conference of the representatives of the political parties and social organizations or other type of joint conference of north and south Korea which will discuss the problem of coping with the catastrophic situation in south Korea and achieving national reunification.

(3) We propose to take in the northern half the jobless shivering with cold and hunger in south Korea, provide them with jobs and make their life stable.

Third Meeting of NSCC Executive Council Held

The third meeting of the Executive Council of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was held in the portion of the Pyongyang side of Panmunjom on May 23.

A joint information was made public at the end of the meeting.

According to the joint information, the meeting was attended on the Pyongyang side by Executive Kim Dok Hyon and Members Chon Gum Chol and Ho Pil Guk and on the Seoul side by Executive Chong Hong Jin and Members Li Dong Bok and Paek Chon Il.

The meeting, authorized by the Co-Chairmen of both sides, agreed to have the third meeting of the NSCC in Seoul between June 12 and 14, 1973 and discussed relevant working-level procedural matters.

The meeting continued discussions on the drafts of "the rules of operation of the NSCC," "the rules of operation of the executive council of the NSCC" and "the rules of operation of the joint secretariat of the NSCC."

Withdrawal of U.S. Army—Prerequisite to Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea

In his historic speech delivered on April 16 this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear the principled stand and attitude of our Party and the Government of the Republic with regard to the question of the reunification of our country.

Reclarifying in his speech the just proposals and measures for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, he reasserted that neither the north-south dialogue could be successful nor independent and peaceful reunification be achieved unless the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea was terminated and the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops stationed in south Korea be withdrawn with the helmets of "UN forces" removed from them. He once again solemnly declared that our stand to remove this obstacle in the way of the country's reunification was firm.

His historic speech reflects the unanimous desire of the Korean people and peace-loving people of the world to see the question of reunification of our country solved by the efforts of our people on an independent and democratic basis in a peaceful way without interference of any outside forces.

The reunification question is a question of establishing a national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale after driving the foreign imperialist aggressors from south Korea. It is an internal affair of the nation which should be settled by the Koreans themselves.

It is self-evident that the foreign aggressors who occupied south Korea to divide and invade Korea can hardly solve the reunification question. National reunification can be achieved only by our people themselves and this only will make it possible to attain reunification in accordance with the interests and demand of our nation and in a peaceful way, not by means of war.

From the first days of the division of the country caused by the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism, our Party and the Government of the Republic regarded the country's reunification as the supreme task of the nation and rejected the intervention of outside forces in the internal affairs of Korea. They demanded the withdrawal from south Korea of all foreign troops, the U.S. imperialist aggression army included, and exerted all sincere efforts to have their demand met.

The recent SPA session again put forward the proposal for removing the helmets of the "UN forces" from the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and making them withdraw from south Korea and expressed anew our readiness to reduce our armed forces to 200,000 or less provided that the U.S. troops pull out of south Korea. This clearly shows that our Party and the Government of the Republic sincerely wish for peace in Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country and are ready to take any measures for them.

Termination of the U.S. imperialists' intervention and the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and all the other foreign troops from south Korea are the prerequisites for independent and peaceful reunification.

Our country is not yet reunified though 27 years have passed since it was partitioned. Eleven months have already elapsed since the publication of the north-south joint statement, but north-south confrontation still continues and the north-south dialogue for reunification is making poor progress. This is entirely due to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

They are meddling in the internal affairs of our country by making use of their controlling position in south Korea and are running wild as ever to aggravate north-south confrontation and partition while hindering the dialogue between the north and the south in every way.

The criminal acts which the U.S. imperialists have committed behind the curtain of the dialogue since the publication of the north-south joint statement fully reveal that they are the chief disturber of the peaceful reunification of our country and the biggest obstacle to it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The United States has hampered the dialogue between north and south Korea from its very start and constantly stimulated the south Korean authorities not to peace and national unity but to the military confrontation with us.

"The United States is also trying to create 'two Koreas' and perpetuate the division of our country, motivated by a desire to keep south Korea permanently as its colony and military base.

The U.S. imperialists say that they welcome the north-south dialogue and hope for relaxation of the tension, but actually they work for the prolonged division of Korea, inciting the north-south antagonism and stepping up war preparations.

This can be proved by the fact that the U.S. State Department instigated the south Korean authorities not to the dialogue with us but to confrontation by force. The day after the publication of the north-south joint statement it openly declared that the United States "will continue to fulfil its commitments to south Korea," "It has no plan to reduce" the U.S. troops in south Korea and "will push forward the five-year modernization plan" for the south Korean army "as prescribed" even though the north-south talks were held.

To divide and rule Korea and to make the Koreans fight among themselves is an invariable aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism in Korea.

As is known to all, from the first days of their occupation of south Korea the U.S. imperialists pursued the policy of aggression and war in an attempt to split Korea and convert south Korea into their permanent colony and military base.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have tried to carry out their aggressive design on Korea with ease by instigating the bellicose elements in south Korea to "make Koreans fight Koreans." They set forth the "Nixon doctrine," a vicious strategy of aggression and war, and declared that south Korea was a "test ground for the Nixon doctrine." This is a fact patent to the world public.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and its aggressive policy are the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our people, the chief obstacle to the country's reunification and the constant source of war in Korea.

The most urgent matter calling for prior settlement at present in advancing the dialogue between the north and the south and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is to terminate the U.S. imperialist intervention in our internal affairs and make all the foreign forces including the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea.

Only when the U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of Korea is stopped and the U.S. aggression forces are withdrawn from south Korea, can the tension in Korea be eased, an atmosphere of trust and unity between the north and the south created, the north-south dialogue pushed forward smoothly and thus our country will be peacefully reunified at an early date.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean authorities, sticking to "protection" and "aid" of U.S. imperialism, are imploring for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea. Acting contrary to the north-south joint statement to which they are a signatory, they argued that the U.S. forces were not outside forces and that they ought to remain in south Korea for a long time to keep watch on the north-south dialogue to the end.

They also agreed with us on the realization of peaceful reunification in the north-south joint statement. In spite of this, they are bent on reinforcing armaments and accelerating war preparations, raving for "predominance in strength" and "the building up of strength" as advocated by the U.S. authorities.

What the south Korean authorities are uttering and doing behind the screen of the north-south joint statement reveals that they, under the U.S. military support and encouragement, are still in favour of the division of the country, dream of "reunification by prevailing over communism," instead of peaceful reunification, and advocate showdown and competition, instead of unity and collaboration.

The U.S. imperialists cannot escape their responsibilities for committing such a crime as to meddle in the internal affairs of Korea and egg the south Korean authorities on to disturb peace and obstruct peaceful reunification in Korea, and nothing can help them justify their occupation of south Korea.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in itself was intolerable and illegal. It is an act in total contravention of the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have been keeping their aggression troops in south Korea in the name of the "UN forces" and prolonging their presence in south Korea under the pretext of "protecting" south Korea.

Under the present condition in which the north-south joint statement has been published, a solemn declaration made of the desire to peacefully reunify the country by the united strength of the north and the south and the efforts are being exerted for its realization, it is no longer necessary for the "UN forces" to remain in south Korea. As we declared that we had no intention "to invade the south" at all and would reduce our People's Army strength to 200,000 or less of our own accord on condition that the U.S. troops should pull out of south Korea, there is no reason and pretext for the U.S. army to stay in south Korea and play the police role.

Under the present situation, the U.S. imperialists will, in fact, get nothing from their continued presence in south Korea and the prolongation of the division of Korea. If these will bring them anything, it will be the still fuller exposure of their aggressive nature to the world, the creation of greater hatred on the part of the Korean people and the world people and the fate of ignominious defeat in consequence of the strong resistance and opposition of the people, that is, the fate of being withdrawn from Korea eventually.

All the patriotic people in the north and the south of Korea do not want the division of our nation and tolerate any act of the U.S. imperialists to hamper the country's reunification. The world people are also against the partition of Korea, and reject the interference of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of Korea and its policy of splitting Korea and do not tolerate the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression army under the usurped signboard of the "UN."

The U.S. imperialists must squarely face up to this stern reality of today.

If the U.S. authorities have no intention of invading Korea and truly hope for the peaceful solution of the Korean question, they must stop meddling in the internal affairs of our country, leave the reunification of Korea to the Koreans themselves and withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along with them all lethal weapons and military personnel they have illegally shipped into it with the helmets of the "UN forces" put on their heads.

Korea will be surely reunified by the Koreans themselves.

Chi Ryong Sik

Solidarity Week for Supporting African People's Struggle Observed

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity marked off the period between May 21 and 28 as a "Week of Solidarity for Supporting the Struggle of the African People against Imperialism, Colonialism and Racism and for National Liberation and Independence."

During the period mass meetings, photo exhibitions, film shows and other functions took place in our country.

The Pyongyang City Administrative Committee, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity co-sponsored a Pyongyang mass meeting at the Moranbong Theatre on May 23 to voice support to the struggle of the African peoples on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the formation of the Organization of African Unity.

A scene of the Pyongyang mass meeting for support to African people's struggle

Present at the meeting were Comrade Hong Won Gil, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and other responsible personages concerned, working people of the city and servicemen of the People's Army.

Invited to the meeting were ambassadors and charges d'affaires ad interim and staff members of the embassies of African countries in Pyongyang and guests from Africa.

Addressing the meeting, Chairman Kang Hui Won of the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee, authorized by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, warmly hailed, in the name of the entire Korean people and the Pyongyang citizens, the tenth anniversary of the formation of the Organization of African Unity and the "Day of African Liberation" and extended militant greetings to the fighting African peoples.

He warmly congratulated the OAU on the great success it had achieved in the past 10 years in carrying out its historic tasks and heartily felicitated the African peoples on the achievement in the struggle waged for national independence and creation of a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Chairman Kang Hui Won extended thanks, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, to the African peoples and the governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries in the world for their full support to and solidarity with our people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people will as ever positively support and encourage the struggle of the African people against the imperialists and colonialists to the last, he stressed. And he heartily wished them greater success in their struggle for building an independent, prosperous and self-reliant Africa and for safeguarding the world peace.

He was followed by Abdel Wahab Zainulabidin, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to our country.

The Sudanese Ambassador expressed his heartfelt thanks to the DPRK Government and the Korean people for their constant and active support and solidarity to the African people's struggle.

The Ambassador pointed to the fact that the Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, have converted their country into a developed socialist industrial State, and stated that the African people heartily rejoice over, as over their own, the successes scored by the fraternal Korean people and warmly celebrate them.

He emphasized that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves on an independent basis without any outside interference.

After referring to the ever-strengthening international position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he declared that the African people would continue to make all efforts to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Korean people.

The meeting adopted a letter to the African peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national liberation and independence and the building of a new society.

Independent Foreign Policy of the DPRK Government

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, guided by the great *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, is carrying out a completely independent foreign policy.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In conducting our foreign activity we maintain the principle of increasing internationalist solidarity and cooperation while holding fast to independence; we are promoting our friendly and cooperative relations with those countries which are friendly toward our country, whether they are large or small." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 16.)

To develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with those countries which are friendly toward Korea, while holding fast to independence—this is a principle invariably maintained by the Government of the DPRK in its foreign affairs.

It embodies President Kim Il Sung's great *Juche* idea and stems from the nature of the State and social system of the DPRK.

In the DPRK workers, peasants and other working people are in power, freed from all sorts of exploitation and oppression, and enjoy an independent and creative life as real masters of society. In the DPRK there are neither classes that are interested in invading or subjugating other countries nor socio-economic source for it.

That is why the DPRK Government is constantly following an independent and peace-loving foreign policy.

The foreign policy of the DPRK Government based on the *Juche* idea is actively contributing above all to strengthening the solidarity of the socialist countries.

In having relations with the socialist countries, the DPRK Government is making every possible effort to achieve unity and cohesion and promote friendship and cooperation with these countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, while strictly abiding by the principle of independence.

The DPRK Government is also striving to promote the relations of friendship and cooperation with Asian, African and Latin-American countries on the principle of complete equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and is giving active support and encouragement to the peoples of these countries in the righteous struggle to frustrate the subversive manoeuvres of the foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary forces, consolidate their national independence and build rich and powerful independent states.

The DPRK Government also endeavours to have political, economic and cultural relations, diplomatic relations included, with those capitalist countries which wish to be on good terms with the DPRK and take an unbiased policy devoid of aggressive character toward both the north and south of the Korean peninsula on the five principles—respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

In forming and promoting its political and economic relations with other countries, the DPRK Government maintains the principle of mutual respect for independence and equality; it also carries on the anti-imperialist struggle in accordance with its own belief and in conformity with the actual situation of the country. It regards it as its consistent foreign policy to check and foil the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and defend world peace and security.

True to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's basic strategy for the world revolution—directing the spearhead of attack to U.S. imperialism—the DPRK Government is energetically striving to get the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle ever more vigorous throughout the world, dismember U.S. imperialism with the joint efforts of the revolutionary peoples and hasten its final doom; it renders positive support and encouragement to the world people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and strives hard to strengthen solidarity with all the anti-imperialist forces.

With regard to the international democratic movement, too, the DPRK Government closely follows the principle of independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. It actively supports and encourages the revolutionary struggle and democratic movement of the world people for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

Its independent foreign policy enjoys an enthusiastic support and sympathy from many countries and peoples of the world.

More and more countries now want to have diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with the DPRK.

In 1972 alone, the DPRK established diplomatic relations with 13 countries with differing social systems.

A recent conference of the foreign ministers of five north European countries reached an agreement on recognizing our country and developing state relations with it. Sweden already established diplomatic relations with our Republic and Finland, Denmark and Iceland decided to recognize our country. Diplomatic relations were also established at ambassadorial level between our country and Iran.

The DPRK has formed diplomatic, economic or cultural relations with most countries of the world. Now it finds its friends everywhere.

This is proved by the fact that recently our country has been admitted to the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the World Health Organization with the support and approval of the delegates of the absolute majority of the member states.

This is a great fruit and a brilliant victory of the independent, principled, fair and aboveboard foreign policy of the DPRK Government set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

Li Hyon Ik

"Chollima Korea"

British Paper "The Times" Devotes Much Space to the Marvellous Development of the DPRK

The April 11 and 12 issues of British paper **The Times** carried a feature article bannerlined: "Chollima Korea." The article dealt with the brilliant development the DPRK has made along the road of victory and glory under the banner of the immortal *Juche* idea of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The paper devoted 16 pages to the article detailing the splendid successes achieved in our revolution and construction. Seen on the top of a page is a photograph showing the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on a visit to Lake Chonji (Heavenly Lake) of Mt. Paekdu-san.

The paper also printed the pictures of Mangyongdae where President Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood, the Korean Revolution Museum, and the Chollima Statue symbolizing the heroic mettle of the Korean people and many photographs illustrating the industrial and agricultural development and the happy life of our people.

The article was subtitled: "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea." "A Powerful Independent National Industry." "The Thriving Socialist Modern Countryside" and "Korea's Socialist System Represents an Ideal Society." "Korea Is One," etc.

The introductory note of the article said:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is also called Chollima Korea.

"Chollima is the symbol of the heroic mettle of the Korean people.

"Under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the people of this country were under an eclipse. Since liberation, however, they have developed at the speed of Chollima and built a socialist paradise on their homeland under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and with his great idea of *Juche* as the guiding principle of the revolution and construction."

The article gave an account of the history of the glorious revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his immortal revolutionary achievements.

It also dwelt on the powerful independent national economy in our country which became a socialist industrial state under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, on the development of our socialist countryside, on the superiority of our socialist system under which the people live in happiness all alike and on the brilliant development of our national culture.

Referring to the question of national reunification, the article noted that the U.S. imperialists are none other than the prime mover in hampering Korea's reunification. It pointed out that it is the consistent policy of the DPRK Government to reunify the country independently by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference, on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way.

Closely united around President Kim Il Sung by one ideology and will, the Korean people are marching on vigorously toward national reunification and bright morrow of socialism and communism under the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea, the article concluded.

African People's Struggle for Independent Development against Imperialism

Africa, a centuries-old target of plunder and source of wealth for imperialism and colonialism, has now turned into a continent where the struggle is afoot to tear down the last stronghold of the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Amidst the unprecedented upsurge of the national-liberation movement, many countries have attained national independence and embarked upon the building of a new life. The peoples in those countries which are still under colonialist oppression are fighting more vigorously for freedom and liberation."

Africa is breaking down the shackles of colonial slavery. Many countries are vigorously advancing on along the road of independent development and national prosperity.

Throwing Off the Yoke of Slavery

Ten years ago there were only several independent countries in Africa. But today most of the African countries have thrown off the yoke of colonial slavery and won their national independence.

The peoples of newly independent countries in Africa are demolishing one by one the imperialists' bases for aggression and strongholds for economic plunder in their countries in order to consolidate their national independence and safeguard their sovereignty staunchly.

In Libya, the U.S. imperialists' Weelus Field air base, a bulwark for aggression and subjugation, was dismantled. In Zambia, Tanzania, Guinea, Sierra Leone and in many other countries in Africa bases and apparatuses for imperialist aggression have been abolished. The U.S. "diplomats," "peace corps," "technicians," and the like from other imperialist countries have been driven out in succession after worming their way into these countries as scouts for aggression.

The peoples of Algeria, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, Mauritania, the Congo, Guinea and nearly all other African countries have deprived the imperialists of their economic concessions and are taking one measure after another to nationalize the economy and put it firmly under their control.

In particular, the peoples of the great majority of African countries have taken joint action in their struggle against the U.S.-led imperialist aggression. Egypt and Algeria severed the diplomatic relations with the United States in protest against its aggressive acts.

Following this, Uganda, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Chad, the Congo, Niger, Mali and other countries took the resolute actions to sever the diplomatic relations with Israel in opposition to the anti-Arab plots of the Israeli aggressors instigated and supported by U.S. imperialism.

The imperialist intrigues for coup d'etat have been foiled at every step. The peoples of Burundi and Equatorial Guinea have smashed the plots of imperialism and its minions for coup. Dahomey and other countries shattered intrigues of imperialism and reactionary forces and established the independent governments.

The people who have won their independence are successfully building the national economy by working hard with creative activity in defiance of the imperialist aggression and economic pressure.

Thus, Africa once called the "continent of darkness" has now become a civilized continent where prosperity is attained, progress made and a new life created.

Last Life-Line of Colonialists Being Cut

The peoples in Angola, Mozambique and some other countries have been waging fierce struggle to extricate themselves from the yoke of colonial slavery.

The Angolan guerilla unit that consisted of 24 members with 20 rifles has now grown to be powerful armed forces equipped with up-to-date weapons. It is giving wholesale deaths to the Portuguese aggressors by furiously conducting skillful operation in all parts of the country. Especially, in response to the appeal of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement to expand the armed struggle on a nation-wide scale the people in the southern region rose with arms in their hands and formed another sector of the front in the armed struggle against the aggressors last year. In Angola, ten districts out of the total 15 have already been liberated.

The Mozambique guerillas are destroying bulks of the enemy's effectives and various combat material and technical equipment by combining large and small-scale battles skillfully. The Portuguese aggressors are now running helter-skelter unable to counter the furious guerilla attack.

The patriotic armed forces of Guinea (Bissau) have liberated 80 per cent of the whole territory of the country and unfolded a dauntless offensive operation against Bissau, the capital, and other major cities, striking terror into the hearts of the Portuguese aggressors.

The flames of armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people against the Smith white racist rule are more furiously flaring up than before. The Zimbabwe patriots have boldly attacked the enemy's police stations, operational and supply bases and killed hordes of the racists.

The people of South Africa, who have been forced to slave for centuries, are strengthening the militant solidarity with peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and other African peoples and are fighting bravely to wipe out the Vorster racists.

The African continent has become a continent where a new life is created through great anti-imperialist social reforms and where the flames of anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle are raging.

As the last life-line of the U.S.-led imperialists, colonialists and a handful of white racists is being cut in the African continent, they are making desperate efforts to stamp out the anti-imperialist independent aspiration and anti-imperialist national-liberation movement of the African people and maintain their position.

With no desperate machinations, however, can the imperialists and their stooges ever dampen the unshakable will of the African people and their firm conviction of victory in their righteous struggle.

The African people will certainly build a new, prosperous and independent Africa by destroying the ruling system of the aggressors and white racists.

Han Dok Yon

Friendship Visits

☆ A government friendship delegation of the Sudan led by Badr El-din Mohamed Ahmed Suleiman, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Sudan Socialist Union and its General Secretary, arrived in Pyongyang on May 25 by plane to take part in the activities marking the "Week of Korea-Sudan Friendship."

☆ A delegation of the Romanian parliamentary group headed by Corneliu Manescu, Vice-Chairman of the National Council of the Romanian Socialist United Front and Chairman of the Romanian Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, arrived in Pyongyang on May 25 by air to visit our country at the invitation of the parliamentary group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

☆ A construction workers' delegation of the Soviet Union headed by Mekrukov Ivan Aleksandrovich, Vice-Minister of Construction, arrived in Pyongyang on May 22 by air for a visit to our country.

☆ An industrial college teachers delegation of Czechoslovakia arrived in Pyongyang on May 22 by air for a visit to our country.

☆ A model aircraft manipulators team of the Soviet Union arrived in Pyongyang on May 22 by plane.

☆ The delegation of the "Council of Japan Sea Coastal Cities for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and Trade," which had been visiting our country upon the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, left here on May 22 by plane.

☆ Mohssen Mohamed, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Al Akhbar of the Arab Republic of Egypt, left here on May 22 by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the CC of the Korean Journalists Union.

☆ Hashim Osman Ahmed Abdelrahim, Director of the United Nations and International Organization Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, and his wife who had been visiting our country left here on May 22 by plane.

☆ The delegation of history teachers of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic left here on May 22 by air after visiting our country.

☆ The women's basketball selection of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, the USSR, which had been on a visit to our country, left here on May 22 by plane.

☆ The Mongolian women's volleyball selection which had come to our country on May 4 left here on May 22 by air.

Presidential Inauguration in Argentina

A report from Buenos Aires said that Hector Campora, who won the March 11 election in Argentina, was inaugurated as President in Buenos Aires on May 25.

Present on the occasion were the government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the DPRK, and delegations from many countries.

At the inaugural ceremony, Hector Campora took the oath of office and then made a policy speech.

In the speech he severely condemned the foreign imperialists for their plunder of the economy and natural resources of Argentina.

He emphasized that in its external policy the Argentine Government will hold fast to the principle of non-intervention in others' internal affairs and the principle of national self-determination.

Then he declared that his government is to grant an amnesty to political offenders, abrogate all the suppressive laws enacted by previous regimes and guarantee the activities of the Communist Party.

Hail National Day of Tunisia

June 1 is the national day of Tunisia. On this occasion, the Korean people extend warm felicitations to the friendly Tunisian people.

The Tunisian people have achieved great successes in consolidating national independence gained through their protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in building their national economy and culture.

They abolished military bases of foreign imperialists, reformed the old administrative and judicial systems and founded their national army. They nationalized companies owned by the foreign monopolies and many hectares of land belonging to the colonialists and built state-run companies including oil companies.

In recent years chemical factories and many other medium- and small-sized factories have been erected and new industrial fields opened up.

Progress has also been made in agriculture. The Government has taken a series of measures to construct embankments and reservoirs, dig wells, expand arable land, organize agricultural cooperatives and supply peasants with farm machines and fertilizers. As a result the output of grain and other farm produce is now on the steady increase.

A great stride has also been made in stockbreeding which holds an important position in the economy of this country.

Many successes have been scored in education, culture and public health as well.

The Government and people of Tunisia express firm solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just struggle against the Israeli occupationists, and they are fighting against the imperialists' aggression on other countries and intervention in their internal affairs and for world peace.

The Tunisian government and people support our people in the just struggle for achieving independent and peaceful national reunification without interference of any outside forces. The Tunisian people's support to and solidarity with our just cause give encouragement to our people.

In his congratulatory message to Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Tunisian people fought for independence for a long time. After independence, under the leadership of Your Excellency they have gained much success in their struggle to liquidate the aftermath of colonial rule and promote the independent development of the country.

The Korean people rejoice over the success achieved by the Tunisian people and warmly congratulate them upon it."

The Korean people are convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries formed in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism will further develop in the future, and sincerely wish the Tunisian people fresh successes in their work for the prosperity of the country and against imperialism and colonialism.

Pnom Penh Would Not Hold Out a Fortnight If U.S. Troops Pulled Out

Says Japanese "Ambassador" in Pnom Penh

According to a foreign dispatch form Tokyo, Sugiura, Japanese "ambassador" in Pnom Penh, gave an account of the actual conditions of Pnom Penh puppet army in his "return-back report on the Cambodian situation."

"The military situation in Pnom Penh has become much strained," he said. "Every day the Japanese residents find themselves in a tense atmosphere, in great suspense for their safety of tomorrow."

On April 25 some 500 communist troops swooped down upon the government army. The latter made full retreat without offering any resistance. It was a great shock to us.

This was because the government army was not ready for action as organized army."

Ordered to go into action, "the men of the government army make their way to the front with their wives and children who have no means of living," the Japanese "ambassador" noted. "Attacked at night, they turn their chief attention only to fleeing for life with their dependents. So, fighting back is unimaginable at all."

This is how matters stand with the puppet army.

"Therefore, Pnom Penh would not hold out a fortnight if the U.S. troops pulled out," he added.

The United States— a Criminal-ridden Country

In the United States a day hardly passes without crimes being committed one after another.

The recent one year witnessed over 5 million cases of crimes—burglary, theft, raid, rape, and what not. Included in them are 14,000 cases of murder or 40 cases on a daily average.

Theft is committed every 20 seconds, rape every 19 minutes and auto theft every 48 seconds.

The U.S. monopolies are mass-producing various-type weapons to earn money, thereby furthering public evils.

At present 30 per cent of the entire population in the United States are in possession of 90 million rifles, pistols or machine guns.

Murder and robbery are rampant even in broad daytime.

A great number of youngsters are involved in crimes, and more than a million of them are kept behind bars on a yearly average.

A 16-year-old boy in Philadelphia, blinded by money, killed his grand-mother, mother and sister; a young man in Minnesota murdered his wife, tempted by her insurance money amounting to a million dollars and her other property. Another youngster insured his mother for 500,000 dollars and then killed her to get that money.

The United States is ridden by criminals. Blinded by the love of gain, one does not hesitate in killing even his families and relatives. News of murder or robbery surprises no one, because they are considered common occurrences.

Robbery at banks and stores are frequent. It took place at a bank in Washington three times one day.

These terrible offenses now rampant in the United States are the inevitable products of the jungle law that governs it. They can be eradicated only when a genuine people's government is set up after overthrowing the rotten capitalist system.

Pak Kun

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